# LETTER

FROM

# SCOTLAND,

To a Friend in

## LONDON:

CONTAINING

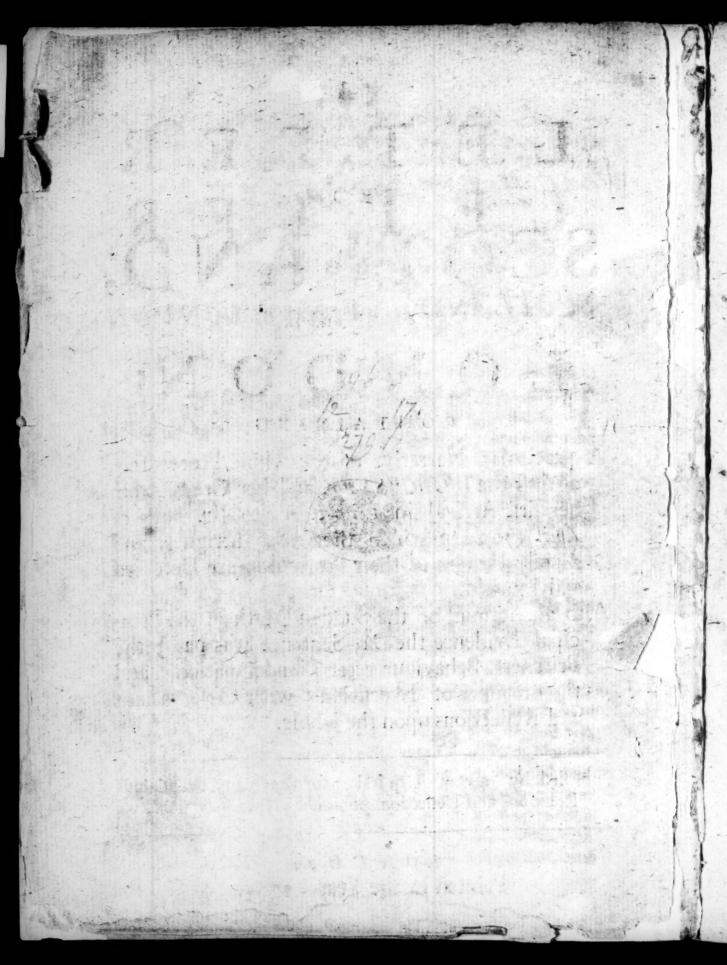
A particular Narrative of the whole Proceedings against the WORCESTER and her Crew, from her first Arrival in Leith-Road, to the 20th of April 1705. In which the Secret Intrigues, and Bloody Defigns of their Profecutors are Detected and Expos'd.

Also an Account of the Sudden Death of the Principal Evidence the Day Sentence was past; the Prisoners Behaviour after Condemnation, and their manner of Execution; with Observations

and Reflections upon the whole.

Publish'd by way of Requital, for the many Scandalous Relations and Reflections publish'd in the Flying-Post.

LONDON: Printed in the Year, 1705.



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## LETTER

FROM

### SCOTLAND to a Friend in LONDON.

Edinburgh May 1. 1705.

SIR,

Pursuant to the frequent Promises I lately made you, I now at last send a Narrative of the Proceedings against the Ship Worcester, and her Crew, &c.

In the Month of July last, the said Ship Worcester, after a long successful Voyage to, and from, the East-Indies, met with bad Weather on this Coast, and put into Leith-road, near Edinburgh, where the Captain and Crew believed themselves fafe, being at home as it were, under Her Majesty's Protection and Government, and (as they thought) among Christians, and delign'd to refresh themselves with fresh Provisions, and other necessaries, before they proceeded to England. Captain Green the Commander, at feveral times, invited-feveral Perfons of Note on Board, where he entertain'd 'em with all imaginable Civilities and Respect, and perhaps might too freely talk of the fuccess of his Voyage, and value of his Cargo, not dreaming he was encompas'd by fuch a Number of hungry voracious Wolves. But oh the mighty Force of Indigence! The fight of this Rich Ship and Cargo in their Harbour, valued at 3000000. 1. Scotch (a Sight! their Eyes, nor the Eyes of their Forefathers had never feen) in all probability fo animated their Avarice, that they refolv'd they would never lose this blessed opportunity, but divide the sweet Morcel a-

mong 'em. Their Mouths water'd fo, they could hardly forbear while they fram'd a righteous pretence (according to the old laudable way) which being foon furnish'd with, their next contrivance was to get her fafe into their Possession, which they concluded must be by surprize, when they next should be invited on Board, and in the mean time refolv'd to keep a fair Correspondence with 'em. So flily and uprightly were matters carried, that no manner of Umbrage was given, nor the least suspicious word dropd, well knowing if it should take Air. she might chance to give 'em the Drop; and if she was so minded, that all the Royal Navy of Scotland was not

able to ftop her.

The Hypocritical Plot succeeded to their Wishes, for being foon after entertain'd very handsomly on Board, they in a most grateful manner Read to the Captain and Officers, their Orders for feizing the Ship and Cargo for the use of the Scotch Indian and African Company, by way of Reprizal, for a Ship of theirs unjustly feiz'd (as they pretended) by the English East-India Company; and for breaking Bulk on their Coast, with feveral other pretences; and having brought with 'em fufficient force to fecure Her, after they had gotten Poffession. they oblig'd the Captain and Crew to leave her, and go ashore, and seal'd up the Hatches; and this they did in the Face of the Government, notwithflanding the ill Blood't was like to breed between the two Nations; and pretended to Justify themselves by Reason, and keep her by Law.

I'm altogether a Stranger to the Civil Law, therefore can't enter into the Merits of this Cause, but presuming the Law of Scotland is founded on Reason, I can't think this Action juffifiable by it; for it appears to me highly unreasonable. that the Goods of one Man should be ravish'd from him for the Offence of another; that the Stock of Some private Traders in London should be feiz'd here, to make fatisfaction for an Injury (admitting twas fo) done 'em by the English East. India Company. But supposing this Seizure, by the Law of Nations Juff, it ought to bear but an equal Proportion with the Injury, and not over Ballance it by Five Sixths of the Value.

Upon Seizing this Ship, Capt. Green immediately acquainted. theOwners with it, who apply d themselves to the Queen, to the English East-India Company, to the Council and Parliament of Scotland, and left no stone unturn'd to get her discharg'd: but finding all means hitherto ineffectual, and that the Seizers were very busie in their high Court of Admiralty, to get her condemn'd as Prize, &c. They were forc'd to begin a very troublesome and expensive suit with em here, in order to recover her. And so far was this Seizure from being Lawful or Just, that the African Company were not able to Condemn her, or Defend themselves, even here in their own Courts : and about the Middle of December last, she was in a very fair way of being clear'd, to the great Mortification of the Profecuters. But they foreseeing this sometime before, and not being able to let One Hundred Fifty Thouland Pounds Sterling flip out of their Fingers, when they had fuch fast hold, nor to. keep it with open Force, prudently made Provision in case of the worst, and happen'd upon a Method that would effectually do the business with a witness, which was only fixing upon her the small Crimes of Pyracy and Murther.

And here I think it not improper to relate a Passage by the by, that might incline 'em to fix on Pyracy and Murther as their Cimes. George Haines, Servant to Captain Green, being altogether on Shore after seizing the Ship, and having little to do, was minded to spend histime in Courtinga young. Gentlewoman in this Town, Daughter to a Bayliss (an Officer much of the same Nature as a Justice of the Peace,) he soon found means to introduce himself, and having gain'd here Assections, apply'd himself to her Father for his Consent, and told him several fine Stories of his Family, Circumstances, Interest, &c. The Gentleman told him, he would consider his Proposal, and in a little while let him know his Mind; and in the mean time enquir'd of Captain Green, Whether what Haines had related were true or no? Captain Green told

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him plainly, he did not believe any of his Relations were Gentlemen, or in fuch Circumstances as he represented, and that he was a Servant to him on Board during the whole Voyage. The Bayliff refented much the attempt of Haines, and the next time he came to his House, desir'd him to make no further Pretention there, and after he had acquainted him with the Account Captain Green had given of him, told him, he did not intend to dispose of his Daughter to such a person. Haines incens'd at this, broke out into a violent Passion, which began with a G-d D-m him for a Murthering Dog, has he ferv'd me fo? And dropt feveral other fuspicious Speeches, which the Bayliff, as a Magistrate, took Notice of, and afterwards the Two Blacks roundly swore too. Thus this impious Wretch was minded to revenge his Disappointment, and Murther fo many Men for losing his Mistress, and being balk'd in his Amours. And tho' afterwards he deny'd all with the most bitter Imprecations, yet having got the hint, they were resolv'd to improve it, and at last made a blessed use on't.

And now, Sir, with Indignation, and a just Resentment, I'd have you prepare to behold a Scene of the most complicated Villany, the most Commensurate piece of Baseness known in the Memory of Man, which fills me with horrour but to relate. We can only at present have a superficial sight of the Lineaments and visible Desormities of this horrible Monster (hatch'd and nourish'd in darkness but in time I don't question but Providence will lay it open to the sight of all the World, and we shall view its inward Contexture, the just Demensions of every Member and vast Magnitude of the whole: We shall then see all the hidden Movements, all the secret Springs and

Contrivances of this hellish Machination.

The aforesaid Pious Resolution being taken, the next thing was to lay the Scheam regularly, to make the Charge black enough, and to take care of good Hard mouth'd Evidences.

It was not thought Advisable in the Indictment to fix this Pyracy and Murther upon any particular Ship or Vessel, because there must then be a great many concurring Circumstances

frances to prove it, besides, 'twas probable at some time or other the Design might be detected by innumerable Accidents; however, the Depositions was so Dexterously and Ambiguously Contriv'd, tho' applicable to any English or Scorch Ship, yet they seem'd principally to point at Captain Drummond's. Vessel, and gave many suspicion to believe 'twas She was taken by the Worcester; and that he and his Men who were all Scotch, were thus Barbarously Murder'd; designing thereby to incense the Mobb (who no doubt on't imagin'd, so many of their Friends and Relations; were Butcher'd,) and sire the Breasts of all concern'd, nay, the whole Kingdom, with such just Resentments as would almost make it a National Quarrel, which would the more effectually carry on the prosecution, and secure to'em the possession of her; and the success they had, evinc'd their designs were well laid.

This Captain Drummond's Ship was a Sloop call'd the Speedy Return, belonging to the Scotch African and India Company; who (with the Content Brigantine) their whole East India-Fleet, sail'd from Leith Road in May 1701. Designing a Trading Voyage to Maddagascar and the Mallabar Coast, and had not then been once heard of; though since the Artival of some English East India Ships, we are now very well satis-

fied what is become of her.

They were not so lucky in the choice of Evidences, as they were of their Crime and Vessel: For after several Cautious Attempts and Fetches upon those of the Crew they judg'd most fit to be made such Bloody Tools, finding they could make little of 'em, they contented themselves with some Foolish, Impertinent, and perhaps Drunken Expressions extorted from 'em, which they stretch'd and bandied to serve their Turn, and improv'd at the Tryal to Corroborate the Depositions of their Evidences, which indeed wanted strong support; however Evidences they must have, therefore rather than fail, they contented themselves with a brace of those Lest-handed Animals call'd Negroes, whom Nature has distinguish'd by their dismal hue from Mankind, as a Mark of their persidious, fordid

fordid implacable Tempers, and perverse Inclinations: They feem fome degrees below Humanity a Compound of Man and Beaft, and belides Speech, have only the dreggs of the Nature of the former, to diffinguish 'em from the latter. Nothing of the bright Image of the great Creator appears in 'em : nothing of the Variety, Justice, Generosity or Humanity of Man, their Mind is always fill'd with Baseness; and 'tis notorioufly known they are firongly inclin'd to Mischief, and eafily practis'd upon to engage in the most Bloody and Inhumane Villanies, instances of which, History abounds with; of these fort of Creatures 'twas that the Evidences were chosen, how fit let the whole World judge! Wretches that know nothing of the Ties of Blood! who Murder their dearest Friends, and fell their Fathers. Brothers and Sifters for Trifles! Wretches. that when Infants, imbibe such Ridiculous conceits of God and a future State, as can never after be Bradicated; that after 20 years Instruction in the Christian Religion, have such crude confus'd and stupid Notions of it; whither these could be suppos'd to have a lively sense of their Danger in taking such Bloody Oaths, or whither proper persons to be entrusted with the Lives or Deaths of fo many Men, and with fuch a Cargo, let any unprejudic'd Man Judge? Oh, but say some, these Blacks were Christians, and had a knowledge in the great Mysteries of our Holy Religion beyond Expectation. But if many confiderable Persons may be believ'd, they were made Christians only to be made Evidences of, which is a most herrid and difmal part of the Tragedy, an Action never known before, to make Disciples of the Meek and Peaceable Fesus, on purpole to Embrue their Hands in the Blood of fo many Men! This was making a Cloak of Religion with a Witness, debasing of it to the most abominable uses, and making it a Tool to Avarice, Revenge, Injustice and Blood.

They had indeed another Evidence, May the Surgeon, who (as Captain Green observed in his Dying Speech) humour'd the Malicious Plot more than a Man of Justice could do, however, nothing that he Swore affected their Lives, being

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little but hearfay, and unferviceable, improbable Circumstances, which did the whole an Injury, nor might such a sneak-in Oath so ruffle his Conscience, as to make Life and a Gol-

den Consideration unpleasant to him.

They were likewise somewhat unfortunate in Choice of Malefactors, Captain Green being a Man of a very Inoffenfive and Regular Life; a Man of good Sense and good Morals, and an Example to the rest of his Profession: Nor did his Religion fit so loose upon him, as to make him and his Company neglect their great Duty of it in their proper seasons. He had always an unspotted Character, and was esteem'd by all that knew him both at home and abroad; and having ran through so great a part of his Life with a fair Reputation, there's few unprejudic'd Persons will be brought to believe, he at fuch an Age should be principal Actor in so Horrid and Inhumane a Tragedy: No, the observing World has more regard to fuch a Life, than to a Thouland Negroes Depositions, which will brand his Malicious Enemies with Eternal Infamy, and to all posterity give the lye to the whole Prosecution. Several of the Crew were likewise known to be sober, good Men, and all very unlikely Persons to make Pyrates of.

But to return to the Course of the Proceeding; all things being ripen'd to a Head, In December last (as before,) just when the Ship was in a fair wayto be clear'd, the Monster appear'd openly, and breath'd out against 'em nothing but Vengeance and Death; (though for some weeks before it began to shew its horns to terrise the Innocent Men, and make 'em by Flight, tacitly confess themselves Guilty, that so it might have devour'd the fair Prize with less trouble; but they, maugre all the Bloody Designs of Men and Devils, like Men of Resolution, were resolv'd to Stand or Fall with their Ship in Desence of their Owners Right) The Blackest Charge perhaps ever known was Swore against 'em, Warrants were immediately Issued out for the Apprehending 'em, and Captain Green and most of his Crew was taken and Committed to the Toll-Booth. There was indeed some out of Town, who notwithstanding they

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heard what had happen'd, and were advis'd by their Friends to fly and secure themselves, (being supported by their Inno-

cency ) voluntarily came and furrendred themselves.

From the time of their Commitment to their Tryal was about a Quarter of a Year, during which time they were fe. verally at several times Examined by the Council, &c. and gave a fair and just Account of the Course of the whole Voyage, according to the Journals and Papers feiz'd in the Ship, nor was there the least Incoherence or Contradiction in their separate Answers. There was no means left unattempted to bring some of 'em to Confession (as they call'd it) but neither Assurances of Life, nor Fears of Death, could effect their Resolution, and make em own so horrid a Crime which they knew nothing of. The 10th of March then following was appointed for their Tryal, the Charge and Formality of which might very well have been spar'd ( where Men were Prosecuted with such Invincible Malice, ) and the World would have had a better Opinion of the whole Proceedings; for 't was impossible for the Prisoners to defend themselves, where they were all esteem'd Criminals, otherwise than by strong convincing proofs, to Invalidate the Depositions of the Witnesses, and though stronger were never brought, nor more Contradictory Evidences given in any Court fince that of Pilates, all were difregarded.

The Court was open'd with much Solemnity, and crowded with an innumerable Company of Spectators of all forts, and Tho. Green Captain John Madder Chief Mate, John Reynold Second Mate, James Sympson Gunner, Tho. Lynstead Assistant to the Supra Cargo, George Haines Steward, Henry Keigle, George Glen, Alex. Taylor, Geo. Kitchen, And. Robertson, James Brown, John Bruckley, Sam. Wilcox and John Bannatyne were Indicted for Murder and Pyracy Committed on the High Sea,

with abundance of tedious Bloody Particulars, &c.

The first, and most Essective Evidence was an India Black call'd Antonio Ferdinando, who was Cooks Mate on Board the Ship Worcester during her return home, and according to Captain

Greess dying Speech, was never on Board the Sloop with 'em, nor 48 hours before they left the Coast of Mallabar. He Swore through thick and thin, and very roundly fix'd the Pyracy and Murther on 'em, which none of the rest did, and because I will not trouble you to consult the Printed Papers, I'll give you an Abstract of his, and the other Evidences Depositions, and shall only take notice of such things in 'em, as appears absurd and very ridiculous.

Depositions of Ant. Ferdinando an Indian Black.

That he is a Christian, that at Colleguilon on the Coast of Mallabar, he came on Board the Worcester's Sloop, and Sail'd in her from thence to Quilon, thence to Cochern, thence to Callicut, and thence to Tillecterry: That on the faid Coast of Mal. labar, he faw an Engagement between the Sloop Worcester, and a Ship Sail'd by White Men speaking English, and with Red, White and Black Colours, such as the Worcester had, and carrying about 20 Guns small and great. That Captain Green, the Merchant, and Mr. Loveday, went on Board the Strangers Ship before the Engagement, and staid the space of a Glass, and then return'd and Man'd the Sloop with about 20 Men, of which was Captain Green, Mr. Loveday, the Supra Cargo, Mr. Callaut, the Carpenter, the Gunner, and that the Sloop had Four Guns and Two Pattereroes, and Mr. Madder afterwards came on Board her; That they Engag'd the Strange Ship two days, and on the Third Day the Sloop Boarded her, took up the Crew from under Deck, kill'd 'em with Hatchets, and threw 'em over Board; and that Captain Green, Madder and Simpson help'd to dispatch 'em. That the Worcester came up in the Engagement, but can't be possitive which day, and fir'd at the Ship, and that he believes the Men kill'd on Board the Ship was about Ten. That there was but few Goods on Board the Ship they took, among which was some China Root, all of which was carried on Board the Worcester, and that she was Sail'd by some of the Worcester's Crew to Colleguilon, and there fold to a King, whose Servant is Coga Comodo:

Comodo, but can't be possitive who they were Sail'd her. That he knows not what Men were kill'd on Board the Worcester or her Sloop, but that he was wounded in the Arm, and
that Captain Madder told him, if ever he told any Body of
the Fight, he would kill him and heave him over Board, and
that the Coat he now has on was found in the Ship they took;
That during the Engagement, Haines, Balingtine, Bruckles,
Wilcocks, Burne, Robertson, Gleen and Taylor, Eight of the
Pannels were on Board the Worcester, and that Krigle, Kitchin,
and Linstead was on Board the Sloop with Capt. Green, Madder
and Simpson, and that Reynold was then alhoar: That the
said Engagement was between Tillichery and Callicut, by way of
a running fight, about a Month after he went on Board the
Sloop. That he can Write the Mallabar Character.

Robert Forbes,

Sign'd by, Capt. George Teaman Sworn Interpreter.

He fays, he is a Christian, that is, as Christians go here, and may have a better pretence to Christianity than those that fet him to work; That the Ship taken, had about 20 Guns. and that her Men were all kill'd, being about Ten, which is two Guns to a Man: That the Sloop was Man'd with about 20 Men, amongst which was the Captain and all the Officers. whereas their whole Complement, at first, appears to be but 35. fome of which the other Witnesses depose was ashoar in this pretended Engagement, and yet that the Worcefter Fought when the could not have above 10 or 12 Men on Board; befides it feems very unlikely all the Officers should leave her and expose themselves at such a time. That he knows not what Men were kill'd or wounded on Board the Worcester or her Sloop, which is ftrange, fince he was on Board the former, and is a tacite proof there was one, and therefore in all probability no Engagement; for had there been any, which there must needs be, in such a Fight where there was folong a Defence made, fuch a material part of his Evidence would

not have been omitted. That Captain Green and some other Officers, went on Board the Strangers Ship in a peaceable manner (defigning thereby no doubt on't, to infinuate they went to view their Strength, Cargo, 60. ) and that in about the space of a Glass they return'd, and Mann'd the Sloop, Gre. Whereas Haines in his Confession (as they call it) after Condemnation affirms (if there is any manner of regard to be had to such a Wretch) that as soon as the Worcester saw the said Ship, the flip'd her Anchors, bore down upon her with a Quarter Wind, and fir'd a sharp Shot at her to bring her too, and that foon after she was Boarded by the Sloop, and her Men were put on Board the Sloop, and what after became of 'em heknew not, without mentioning any thing of Capt. Green going on Board, or the Murder of the Men, as before. He adds that the Coathe then wore, was found on Board the Taken Ship, with several other particulars, on purpose to give the better Reputation to the whole. 'Twas much fome, piously inclin'd to carry on this good work, did not appear and Iware 'twas a Coat that formerly belong'd to their Husband, Brother, or other Relations, and even then there would have been room left to suspect an Imposture, since Sacred Writ furnishes us with such a Notorious Cheat carried on in this manner; and a great many more substantialer Witnesses than they trickt old Jacob witha Coat.

'Twas the Scandalous Depolitions of this Evidence that fixt the matter upon these unfortunate Men, and gave their Enemies power to Trick'em out of their Lives by Law; but Providence, which often interposes in such Monstrous Cares, was pleased to assert the Innocence of these Men, and signify its displeasure against the persidious Wretch in a very visible and surprising manner; For the very Day the Prisoners received Sentence of Death at this Earthly Bar, he himself received it from Heaven, which Divine Vengance Executed suddenly upon him, thereby pointing out his Crime by his Punishment; for since by his wicked Accusation, speedy Death was to be inslicted on so many, he himself was justly punish'd by suffering

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fuffering it first. This was enough to have stop'd the Career of any but Men that in their Hearts deny the Being of a Deity, that cheat themselves and the World with Shams and Cant, and Forms of Godliness, but are strangers to the Power of it.

May the Surgeon was the next Evidence, who did not fail to show his good will to go through stitch with the Work.

#### Depositions of Charles May, Surgeon.

That he went from England in the Ship Worcester, and was set a shoar at the Landing Place, near Colleguilon in India, to which place he went, and that about a Fourtnight after, he heard Guns fir'd at Sea, and that asking Coga Comodo, and Francisco Olivera (who were just come from the Landing Place) the meaning of it? they told him the Worsefter was gone out to Sea, and was Fighting with another Ship. That the next Morning going to the Shore, he faw the Worcester lye in her Birth were the lay before, about Four Miles off, with another Vesselat her Stern, and that the Worcester's Long-Boat came a shoar the same Morning in great haste, who told him Captain Madder had fent them for a Country Boat with Water, they having Spilt and Staved all they had on Board a Busking all Night, and that they had brought a Ship in with 'em. That he made no flay at the shoar, but return'd to Colleguilon; and that 5 or 6 Days after going on Board the Worcefter, he faw her Deck lumbred with Bales of Goods, and Five or Six Chefts, and that upon asking Mr. Madder, What he had got there? he return'd him a Curle, and bid him mind his Plaister Box. That he was afterwards inform'd the Ship at the Worcesters Stern, was fold to Coga Comodo Merchant at Quilon, that the Ship was Sail'd there by part of the Worcesters Crew, and that the Linguister told him the faid Coga Comodo complained he had bought the Ship too dear. That some time after the Sloop camedown the Coast, and Anthony Ferdinando was fent Valhour to him, being wounded in his Arm, feeming by a Gunfhot.

thot, and that foon after he went on Board the Woncester, where he found Duncan, Marcay and another wounded, and when he ask'd 'em how they came to? Mr. Madder torbad his asking questions, or the Patients answering at their Peril. That all this happen'd about January or February, 1703. and whilft the Worcester was going up the Mallabar Coast, Mr. Linstead, one of the Crew, was fet alhoar at Quilon, about 20 Miles from Colleguilon, and the shooting he heard, was before the the Ship came back. That whilft he was on Board, the Ship went no further up than Callicut; and that when the Worcester was going up the Coast of Mallabar, he heard the shooting, and when he went on Board her, the fail'd to Cochin, from thence to Callicut. and came back again the same way; and that when they return'd, they found Mr. Hammond and Mr. Linstead alhoar at Quilon. That during the whole time he was in the Ship alterwards, till Her Arrival here, he never heard any of the Crew mention their taking of a Ship, orc.

As to the shooting at Sea, his seeing another Ship at the Worcesters Stern, the Decks being lumbred with Goods, her Busking all Night and Staving her Water, and all those seemingly black Circumstances mention'd by him and the other Two Witnesses, I shall only incert verbatim the following Assidavit made in London, which I think sufficiently clears up all.

Affidavit of Captain Stephen Grandell and Mr. Hen. Walter.

Stephen Grandell of London, Mariner, Commander of the Aureng Zeb, and Hen. Walter of London Mariner, second Mate of the said Ship, make Oath, that on the 22. day of April, 1703. these Deponents arriv'd in the said Ship, on the Coast of Mallanbar, near the Port of Anjango, and that on the 29th day of the said April, the Ship Worcester, Thomas Green Commander, by stress of Weather was drove from the Road of Quilon, near to the Road of Anjango, where the said Ship Aureng-Zeb then was, and that the said Ship Worcester did then fire Five Guns as a Salute to the Aureng Zeb, who return'd the Salute. That the said

faid Ships lay three days at the faid place in Company with each other, in which time the Captain, Supra Cargo, Officers, and others of the faid Ships Company, were feveral times on Board each others Ships, particularly these Deponents were on Board the faid thip Worcester during the said time, and Mr. Madder the Chief-Mate of the said Ship was then fick in his Cabbin, and that the faid Shirs supplied each other with Water and other Necessaries, the said Ships saluted each other at feveral times with feveral Guns, during the faid space of Three days, and likewise at their departure, which was on the third day of May then following, the Aurengzeb being bound to Surat, and the Worecster to Anjango: That the Deponents in the faid Ship, Aureng-Zeb proceeded to Carwarr, Unor, Mangalor, thence to Callicut, and Anjango aforesaid on the Mallabar Coast, from which place they departed the fourteenth day of Feb. 170;, bound for England; and that at all the aforesaid places, these Deponents were on Shoar, and had the Conversation with the Chiefs, and Factors of the English Factories and Nation there, where they did never hear of any Robbery, Piracy and Murther committed by any of the faid Ship Worcester's Company, and do verily believe, that if any fuch Crime had been committed, these Deponents should have heard thereof; and that the Governour of the English Fort at Anjango, did declare to these Deponents, that he was concern'd for the said Ship Worcester, (She having sprung a Leak) least She should not get fafe to Bengall, where she was bound to refit for her Voyage to England: And the said Hen. Walter maketh Oath, that during the time of his being on Board the Ship Worcester, when the lay near the Road of Anjango, Charles May, the Surgeon of the Ship Worcester, came on Board her from the Shoar.

Jurat vicessimo sexto die Martii, 1705. Coram me Steph. Grandell, Hen. Walter.

Twa pity this Affidavit could not have been fent here before the Tryal; not that I suppose 'twould have prevented the Prisoners Doom, yet would have then been a brighter proof of the Injustice of the whole Proceedings. The Guns he heard at Colleguilon, no doubt on't were the Guns mention'd to be fird by way of Complement between the Two Ships, and the Ship which Rode near the Worcester, or perhaps at her Stern ( as he fays, to make the matter the more likely ) was the Aureng-Zeb. The Worcester going from her Birth, 'tis plain as above, was by firefs of Weather; and 'tis no wonder She wanted Water, and might fend her Boat in such haste for it for all might very eafily be suppos'd to be Stav'd. May favs further, when he came on Board the Ship, upon his asking Madder what they had got and were so busie about, the Deck (having several Chests upon it, in all likelihood the necessaries they were going to fend to, or had receiv'd from the Aureng-Zeb) he return'd him a Curse, &c. And upon this a great deal of stress is laid, tho' I think nothing can be fairly infer'd from it to the Prisoners disadvantage, since Madder was always known to be a true Tarr, not bleft with an over happy Temper; nor did he care to answer impertinent Questions when he had other Business to mind. I shall only observe further in his Depositions. That it seems very improbable that the Worcester knowing what ill Design they were going out upon, where in all likelihood She might meet with Blows, should leave her Surgeon on Shoar, fince at such a time certainly She had the most need of him: If they did it because they could not trust him, it appears equally unlikely that they should bring a Ship Piratically taken, into a Port under his Nose, where he must see or hear what was done. As to the hearlays in India he mentions, if it is believ'd he maliciously dress'd up the Meeting and Salute of the two Ships above mention'd into fuch a Montter, there can't be any difficulty in supposing he should stick to throw them in em, to equip it compleatly, and make it terrible enough.

Antonio Francisco the other Black comes next, who being very filly, and not so fit to be practic'd upon, had but little to say, which I defire you would compare with the Ashdavit above.

#### Depositions of Antonia Francisco.

That he is a Christian: That upon the Coast of Mallabar, while on Board the Worcester, he heard Her Shoot off about Six Guns: That about Two Days after he saw some Goods brought on Board, which Antonio Ferdinando told him were brought from another Ship the Sloop had taken, and that there was Ten Men kill'd in her when they took her. That he saw a Plaister upon the said Ferdinando's Arm, which he said he got by a Shot when in the Sloop, and that he neither saw nor heard of any others that were Wounded: That Ferdinando told him as above, on the Coast of Mallabar, and forbad him to tell any body of it, and came on Board the Worcester as they were going to Bengall. That he was Chain'd upon the Fore-Castle about Ten Days before the Shooting happen'd, and continued so for Two Months in all.

Sign'd Rob. Forbes

Geo. Teaman, Interpreter.

He say's he heard but Six Guns sir'd, and knew of no Men that were either Kill'd or Wounded; certainly this must be one of the strangest running Fights ever heard of, which lasted Three Days, in which there was but Six Guns sir'd on both sides, and yet a Ship taken of Twenty Guns, and Ten of her Men Kill'd, and that without the loss of one Man Kill'd in the Wortester, or her Sloop, and but one Wounded in the Arm. He adds, that he was Chain'd down to the Fore-Castle Two Months, (an Evidence of what a pretty unruly Beast he was on Board) which was enough to sire him with revenge Two Years after; so 'twas no wonder he was a Witnels.

As to the Shooting, and the Goods brought from the taken Ship, &c. as well as May's Deposition, they perfectly agree with the Affidavit, and hit so right in every part, that a pair

of Indentures could not fit more exactly; and upon a critical and careful Examination and Comparison, it will appear beyond all suspicion to any unprejudic'd Person, that the Aureng-Zeb was what they call'd the Taken Ship, and the Salutation

the Engagement.

There are some here, who in the Tryal were very hot, that now Ingeniously own the Aureng-Zeb. or feems to give Ground to the Depositions of May and An. Francisco; but, say they. Antonio Ferdinando's Depositions are altogether disagreeable. and it was another Ship and Engagement he intended. However. (by the way) admitting this, then 'tis upon his fingle Evidence those unhappy Men were Convicted: But it appears plainly from the Time, the Coast, and the Depositions of Francisco, compar'd with the Affidavit, that this was all the Action that happen'd; for the faid Francisco owns, that about Two Days after he heard the Worcester fire Six Guns, some Goods were brought on Board her (the necessaries before mention'd) which Ferdinando told him they had out of a Ship they had taken, and that they had Kill'd Ten of her Men (as he mentions in one running Fight) and that he told him this foon after when he came on Board, just before he left the Coast of Mallabar. For the Murthering of the Men, &c. if the Affidavit is believ'd, and that the Saluting each other was what his Malice or Gross Ignorance took for an Engagement. 'tis no wonder fuch Bloody Circumstances should be added by that Miserable Wretch or his Advisers to blacken the Matter. But to return again to the Prisoner at the Barr.

There was several Persons Depos'd in Court, as Mackenzie, Wood, &c. that they heard several black, suspicious Speeches uttered by Haines (one of the Worcester's Crew) before they were Seiz'd. Brown and Hodge Depos'd likewise, that some of the Seiz'd Goods on Board Her was not Markt, nor Regularly Stow'd; all of which were receiv'd as concurring Presumptions, and Corroborating Circumstances, to prove the Pyracy and Murther on 'em; but these being so very Feeble and Scandalous, and what none of sense here lay much stress upon, I

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don't think it worth while to take notice of 'em, or so much

as repeat 'em.

The Prisoners who saw long before, which way the Currant was like to run, yet that all the World might fee with what Justice they were us'd in their Tryal, made use of Two Learned Advocates who were able to fet their Case in its true light, and detect the Intrigues of their Enemies, which they did to Admiration. They made a very good defence, and fuch a number of Contradictions and Improbabilities they muster'd up in all the Depositions, as was enough to Invalidate 'em, had they been Ten Times Stronger, and satisfie all their unconcern'd Spectators in their Innocency. They observ'd to the Court ( besides what I have hinted at ) that according to Francisco, Antonio Ferdinando did not Sail in the Worcester, or her Sloop, till May 1703. (as he himself by Circumstances owns, and says the Engagement was a Month after he came on Board, which must then be in June) whereas May depos'd it was in Jan. or Feb. That Ferdinando Depos'd the Taken Ship was Sail'd by the Worcesters Men to Colleguilon, and there Sold; and May, that She was Sold at Quilon, which is above 20 Miles distant: That Francisco said there was none but Ferdinando wounded in the Arm; whereas May depos'd there was Two besides him wounded. That Ferdinando Depos'd Linstead was on Board the Sloop with Captain Green and Madder during the Fight: May, That he was left ashoar at Quilen before it happen'd, where he was afterwards taken in: That Ferdinando Depos'd the Engagement was between Tillechery and Callicut, and May fays, when he heard the Guns he was at Colliquiton, which could not be less than i so Miles off: That May Depos'd he never heard any of the Worcesters Crew talk of the said Ship or Engagement while he was in her afterwards, which in probability he would have done, had there been any such thing, either when some were in Drink, or upon any Quarrel or Passion that happen'd. They further Observ'd to the Court, that for a Captain and Crew to Turn Pyrates upon the Owners Account. which 'twas plain they must do, if any such Engagement happen'd,

pen'd, fince they return d again-with the Ship and Cargo) was so preposterous an Action, as no instance could Parralel, nor could not be thought to be committed by Men that had not abandon'd Common Sense as well as Humanity. That it was equally ridiculous to believe, if they had taken Drummond's Ship they should have touch'd here, where some of the Crew might be under fuch Temptations to make Discovery, or something happen which might expose their Barbarity. That Scotland certainly (if fo) would have been one of the last places they should ever have seen, and that notwithstanding the stress of Weather, (being conscious of their Guilt) they should sooner have funk themselves, or leave themselves to the mercy of the Sea, rather than have put in here, &c. All this, and a great deal more was difregarded, and they were over rul'd, publickly filenc'd in Court, and foon convinc'd, that all their Defences fignified no more than that of the Lamb in the Fable against the Charge of the Wolf for fouling his Water, when it drank below him in a running Stream; and on the 14th of March were al! found Guilty of Robbery and Pyracy, except Reynolds who (to make a flew of exact Juffice, they acquitted) as being ashoar during the Action.

The Business being thus far safely carried on, they were resolv'd to go a Step surther, and would sain have shifted off the
Guilt of their Blood upon themselves, by extorting from 'em
an Acknowledgment of the Crimes they were sound guilty off,
which would clear the Justice of the Nation, Justifie the Violence of the Prosecution, and remove that Odium they fear'd
the World would fix upon the whole Proceedings. They were
sensible, now was the Critical time to effect this, when Death
star'd'em in the Face; now when they stood upon the Consines of Eternity, was the only time to Work on their Hopes
and Fears, and that such an Acknowledgment before Sentence
(however procur'd) must be allow'd good. They gave 'em a
considerable time before they were Condemn'd, that they
might if possible, carry their Point, and in that Interval vigorously attack'd 'em with all the Force of Art and Insinuati-

on, with the irrefistable Motives of affurances of Life (whick at that time would make a strong impression upon the strongest Virtue, and force a Man to do almost any thing) but after all possible application, they Manfully afferted their Innocency, and choose rather the Fatal Sentence, than by so base a shift to save their Lives.

About the 20th of March (as I take it) they were again brought to Court, and Sentence was pass'd upon 'em as followeth Green, Madder, Sympson, Keigle and Haines to be Hang'd on Wedensday, April 4th. Taylor, Glenn, Kitchen and Robertson, on Wednesday, April 11th. and Brown, Bruckley, Wilcocks.

Bannatyne an 1 Linstead, on Wednesday, April 18th.

I cannot but here take notice (tho' with much concern) that upon the Condemnation of these unhappy Men, there seem'd a Universal Joy in and about this City; nor was the News of the Battle of Hockstet more gratefully receiv'd; it was the only Discourse for some Days, and every Man thought himself nearly concern'd in it; and some could not forbear in Words, openly to express their Brutal Joy: Now, said they, we'll Darien'em: By this they shall see we'll do our selves Justice, &c.

As for the Prisoners, never was poor dying Wretches so Blacken'd or Barbarously Treated in Common Conversation; 'twas an unpardonable Crime to forbear reviling of 'em; and so great was their Revenge, that it reach'd even to their Advocates (who only did their Duty faithfully, and expos'd themselves to the Malice of a whole Kingdom, in Defence of poor abus'd Strangers) and so violent was the Torrent of their Fury, that one of 'em was forc'd to withdraw himself into the Country for fear of being De Witted.

After Sentence, the Prisoners desired not to be disturb'd in their Dying Moments, that they might improve em to the best Advantage; but now they were not only insulted with the most approbrious Language by such as could get to em, but continually worried by the Religious Kirk Party. The most dismal Threatnings was denounc'd against em, and nothing but Gods Wrath and Eternal Torments in all its Horrours, was

to be their Portion, if they died Obdurate (as they call'd it) that is, without owning themselves Guilty; and all this deliver'd with that Passion, peculiar to that bitter set of Men. Nay, fo restless were they (being Conscious of the Blackness of their Proceedings) that even now, after Condemnation, they fingled out fome they found more terrified by their Cant, and affur'd em of Life, if they would Ingeniously Acknowledge the Crimes they were Condemn'd for , which they thought would partly take off the Odium they had fix'd upon themselves (the all Europe over, the Confession of a dying Man affects no Man's Life, and is no more in the effeem of the Law, than the chattering of a Magpie) and at last work'd so far upon Haines, and Linsey, that they brought them to own almost what they pleas'd. The former of these, upon their Pardons being granted, found a frightful Narrative of the whole Pyracy and Murther upon Drummond's Ship, and took care, as near as he could, to keep close with Ferdinando's Evidence, only here and there he was out in very material Points, as Men always are that don't relate Matters of Fact. There was a great many bloody Circumflances added to colour the whole, as their manner of Swearing when they commenc'd Pyrates (much like the Ridiculous Ceremonies at making of Witches) which he faid was thus: Every one of 'em was let Blood, which they mixed together, and after every Man had drank part, they all swore to Secrecy, &c. with abundance of fuch fluff. Linfey, a Man of better Sense, contented himself with saying as little as possible, which was excusable, he being on shoar in the pretended Engagement, fo that most of what he said, consisted in hearfays of the Indians, &c. Thus these poor Wretches screen'd themselves from this Fatal Blow, at the expence of Faith and a good Confcience, and to enjoy a troublesome Life, perhaps a few years (without infinite Mercy interposes) bid Adieu to Eternal Happiness, and made themselves Guilty of the Blood of their Friends: Bur how much better would it have been for 'em to have fuffer'd with 'em? How much more Comfort might they have had in the Testimonies of a good Conscience, than

than in the Enjoyment of Life? and with What Joy might

they have fac'd their Fate?

As foon as their Confessions was made publick, the Gentry as well as the Mobb, was transported with Rage (so well did the Plot of fixing it upon Drummond's Ship succeed) and the Profecuter, were extreamly pleas'd, asgaining their point. Gibbets were erected to Terrifie 'em, and an ample Account of all was Transmitted to England; But Her Majesty and Council who law through their Intrigues, first repriev'd 'em all for Eight Days, and afterwards fent back to'em the Affidavit of I/rael Philpenny and Peter Ireland, Two Persons known to be of Drummond's Crew (who were all faid-to be Murther'd, but had been taken by the Pyrates of Madagascar, and detain'd by them on Board their Ships, and carried to the Island of Mauritious, from whence they two made their escape to England in the Raper-Gally) with several other Papers, and the Groundthey had to believe 'em Innocent, and (as is faid) the Queen with her own hand desir'd Execution might be further respited. till they heard from above. This very much incenfed the whole City (and Kingdom too, as I am inform'd) who upon this occasion opened their Mouths in a very Difrespectful and Impudent Manner.

The Prisoners knowing in whose Hands they were (notwith-standing they knew Her Majesties Gracious Intentions) did not muchdepend on Life, but prepar'd for their end with great seriousness; not did the baseness of Haines, &c. disturb or move em any otherwise than by pity; and after all the most vigourous Attempts upon 'em, were resolv'd to assert and defend their Innoceny to the last, and not suffer it upon any Terms to be

ravish'd from 'em.

The Common people, who for some time past, with rais'd Expectations had waited for the Execution, began to grow very impatient, bitterly inveighing against the Reprieve; and the Council met on the 11th of April in the Morning; to consider wh t was to be done; which the Mobb perceiving, imagin'd 't was in order to a further Reprieve or Pardon, immediately

all Shops was shut up, and the Streets sill'd with Incredible Numbers of Men, Women and Chrildren, calling for Justice upon those ENGLISH Murtherers. The Lord Chancellor Seafield's Coach happening to pass by, they stop'd it, broke the Sashes, hau'd him out, and oblig'd him to promise Execution should speedily be done before he could get from 'em. By this a Man my make a Just Estimate of these Peoples Tempers, see what they would be at, and how ripe they are for Action.

According to the Chancellors promise, soon after, on the same Day being Wedensday, Captain Green, Madder, and Sympson were brought out, and convey'd to Execution, which was at Leith Road upon the Sands, and all the way was Huzza'd in Triumph as it were, and infulted with the sharpest and most bitter Invectives. Being come to the place of Execution, Good God! whata moving fight was it to fee those Men stand upon the very Varge of Life, just launching into Eternity, and at the same time see the whole Multitude transported with Joy! Some with Pleasure asking, Why their Country Men did not come and fave them? Others loading 'em with Scotch Prayers, told 'em, their Old Master would have 'em immediately; all of which they bore with Invincible Patience, like Innocent Men, English Men, and Christians, and made no other returns than by forgiving 'em, and desiring their Charity and Prayers. They behaved themselves with great decency here, and spent most of the. time in Prayers, and after having publickly profest their Innocency, they were turn'd off, imploring the Mercy of their Redeemer.

Thus fell these Unhappy Men a well pleasing Sacrifice to the Malice of wicked Men, and the Fury of the Mobb, whose only Crime was that they were possest of so great a Treasure, and were English Men. But God, whose Providence is Inscrutable, the for Wise Purposes, he sometimes permits the Innocent to become a Prey to the Wicked, yet seldom suffers their Blood to fall to the Ground unregarded. And may the Designs of those Malicious Contrivers and Mannagers be exposed to all the World, and themselves made Instances of Publick Justice, that so this Sinful Hypocritical People may

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not be all severely scourg'd for it, nor these sew Drops of

Blood prove a Preludium to a plentiful Shower.

The Prisoners said but little to the Spectators, because they delivered their Minds in Writing, except Sympson, who lest nothing behind him. Captain Green's Speech (being the same you have seen) is one of the best that has been lest by a dying Man for many Years, and deserves to be Written in Letters of Gold. There's no Jesuitical Evasions in it, no Enthusiastical Flights, nothing but sound Sense, Prety, Charity, and what admirably well became a Man in his Circumstances, which will for ever be a convincing Evidence of the Injustice of this

Nation : I can't forbear repeating some of it.

After he had taken notice of the Crimes he was to Dye for. and appeal'd to all prefent to Charge Him, of the Crew with any injuffice, fince he had liv'd there; he goes on giving an Account of his Faith, his Living and Dying in the Church of England, of their manner of Life aboard, their Observance of Religious Duries, and the Senfe he had of the impossibility of Salvation, if he dy'd with a falshood in his Mouth. Then follows --- Pursuant to which, I in the Presence of Almighty God, declareto you his People, That I am Innocent in Defign or Deed, and free from the Crimes for which lam 'Condemn'd. That to my Knowledge, I never all my Life time wrong'd Man in his Person or Goods, or had Accession thereto. What the Custom of Pyrates is I thank God I . know not : But I understand my Accusers and Persecuters will have you to believe, that I think it unnecessary to con-· fels before Men. Take what I say as Good Christians ought to do; if you have no Charity you wrong your felves, and cannot hurt me.

I am told some of my Crew have confest the Crimes, and loaded us with Guilt; This is done since Sentence, and in hopes of Saving themselves, which I wish they may do by lawful Means, and not have Accession to the shedding In-

nocent Blood. I am a Dying, these are still in hopes to Live,

chuse you which of us to believe.

As to the False Witnesses that were admitted against us, what way they have practised God knows, and I hope time will bring to light. As to the Negroes, this Country knows not their Persidious and Revengesul Temper, and upon Tryal it will be sound that Anthony Ferdinando (as he is now call'd) was not in our Company 48 Hours on the Coast of Mallabar, but taken in at Ansange, immediately before we went to Bengall, and that the Sloop was lost Six Weeks before ever we saw his Face. The Surgeon, Mr. May's Depositions are much upon heresay, tho' I find he humours the Malicious Plot more than he ought to do, for which I pray God

forgive him.

He next tells'em he could easily have satisfy'd the Court in the Presumptions and Proofs brought against him, had he been allow'd to prove his Grounds of Exculpation, and had not his Defences been repell'd, and that he gave em a sair Account of his Lading and Cargo, according to his Inventory, and the whole Course of his Voyage; that every place he touch'd and weigh'd Anchor at, was altogether agreeable to the Supra Cargo's wirten Orders pursuant to his Owners Instructions, which they seiz'd with his Papers, and adds, 'That he would only have the Considering World Examine whither ever a Master of a Ship went a Pyrating for Owners or Freighters, and Return'd to Europe, or the Port from whence they came.

He next Vindicates the Honour of one of his Lawyers from the Aspersions that he suffer'd, for doing his Duty on his Account, and tells 'em this Gentleman told him of this Wicked Report Six Weeks before he was Imprison'd, and desir'd him freely to confess if he was Guilty, and then goes on: 'The Malice of my Enemies must be very great, that they'd have me deny'd Law Defences, and by raising False Reports to Terrifie my Faithful Lawyers from giving me their assistance. I am oblig'd to that Gentleman who has patiently suffer'd Reproach without a Cause for my sake, and has not been fright ned from his Duty, but Maugre Spite and Calumnies maintain'd the Cause of Innocent Oppress'd Strangers, for which God I hope will reward him.

He then clears himself from the Imputation of Gross Sins (which he thinks many in this Uncharitable Age may cast upon him from his Sufferings; admitting him Innocent as to Pyracy or Murther) and tells'em, the no Man can live free from Sin, which without God's Mercy through Christ, deserves Temporal and Eternal Death, and the Sea-faring Men cannot do all the Great Duties of Religion, so regularly as Men may in a Private Capacity, yet that he has always had a very great Reverence for 'em, and been kept from all Unnatural Sins that deserv'd Death or Shame by the Law of Man; and in the Words of our Saviour, asks 'em, Were those persons on whom the tower of Siloam fell, greater sinners than you are?

And after he had express'd his Sense of the Hand of God in all his Sufferings, and with resignation submitted himself to his Pleasure, he returns him his Thanks for giving him time to due deliberately, and prepare for his End, and an Opportunity in some Measure of following his Blessed Saviour at his Death by duing Innocently, the could not imitate him in

his Life.

And then concludes all in these Words, Best satisfied and assur'd, That e'er long you shall know the mistake this Nation has run into in our Case, when the Truth will not help us, or.

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ne agreeable to these

And thus, as in the whole Course of his Life, he was ever remarkable for his sweet Temper and Good Humour, he like a Lamb meekly lays it down, and submits to his Fate. Certainly this Man deserves the highest Charity! a Man that has been well Educated, Liv'd all along an unblamable Life, a Member of the Church of England, knew well the Danger of dying with any Sins unrepented of and unconfes'd, and dyes owning his firm belief of a suture State, and in the Faith of that Church which allows no mental Reservations, no Equivocations. For this Man to dye denying these Crimes he is charg'd with, in as plain Words as Matter could be couch'd, certainly the unconcern'd World must believe him Innocent, and will have more regard to this Speech, than to the Depositions or Extorted Confessions, of a Million of Negroes, or dying Criminals.

Mr. Madder

Mr. Madder likewise in his Paper, utterly denies the Crimes laid to his Charge, solemnly appealing to God, before whom he was just going to appear, to Witness what he say'd.

Notwithstanding all the Evidences before given of these Mens Innocency, and these Remarkable Dying Speeches, there are dayly Scandalous Resections and Insinuations Publish'd in Print, to take of all the Impressions their Christian behaviour may make upon People Minds. Their Memory is dayly blacken'd with the most Bitter and Scandalous Reproaches; and they are Charg'd with the Crimes of Swearing and Drinking, which all about know to be Notoriously False, nay, to Transmit the Scandal to Posterity, there is an Army of Mercenary Pens at Work to Blacken'em, and swarms of the most Virulent Pamphlets in Embrio, some of which I hear will shortly begin to

peep abroad.

There are others that make a mighty Buffle about Captain Green's Speech, and say he Dyed very Wickedly, (admitting him Innocent of the faid Crimes) in leaving That as his Speech, which was Compos'd by Another. The Grounds they have for this is the Correctness of it, and the Scotch Law Terms and Ideom throughout the whole. But fince all that knew Captain Green, believ'd him a Man able to Compose that Speech, and I can't fee why they should not rather think a Scotch Man might only make some little Alterations in the Style, to render it perfectly Intelligible here. But supposing twas made by his Advocate (as is commonly given out) his approving it, and delivering it as his own Sente and Dying Words, made it as virtually his own, as if he had Compos'd it. This Foolish Cavil with a great many others, are only the Effects of their Malice; They would not have the World believe a Man whom they have so Barbaroufly used, was possessor of so much Sense and Christianity as this speaks him to be But this is only like a Dogs Snarling at, and Biting the Stone that's threw at him in a Man's just Defence.

These Men being thus Sacrific'd, the violent Flame among this Furious People began to abate, however, 'twas not thought pro-

per to let it quite be Extinguish'd si therefore the Monffrous Stories of Haines, was from time to time Publiffed to keep it alive, which now they could get from him at Pleasure! for being once Entred, he can never now Retreat, but mult go on to the End of the Chapter. But nothwithstanding all that he or Linstead can fay, they have the Fate to be disbelieved, and Contemped by the most sober Thinking Men here: nay: even those of the greatest heat, now begin to fay, if they be Innocent, this Kingdom is not to blame, fince they have Proceeded according to Evidence, and the Strict Rules of Juffice, and they may thank fome among themselves for all that's befallen 'em: Bunlet any Man Reflect upon what I have faid of the Tryal. and then think whither it was not the Duty of the Court to have Clear'd 'em. or this Government to have respited Execution especially when Her Majefty desir'd it, who could be only moy'd thereto by good Reasons and a Regard to Justice. But the Projecuters in all their Proceedings in this Matter, purfued Closely the Maxims of their Brethren the Turks; who had rather Murther Two Innocent Men, than let One that's Guilty elcaped meet on activit was one

The Council fince, have thought fit to Reprieve the rest of these unhappy Men from time to time, tho' they have the same or stronger Reasons (if they believe Haines) to Execute 'em now, than they had to dispatch Captain Green, or nor does any think it out of Respect to Her Majesty, since they have already so publickly Disobey'd Her. And though I am assur'd there's no more of 'em will Dye on this Account, yet these People will never fairly own 'em Innocent; no it will be the last thing this Stubborn, Haughty, Furious Nation will do, publickly to acknowledge this Wickedness; however, now the first End of siezing the Ship is Answered, they fancy

themselves pretty even with the English.

We have for a considerable time expected the Tryal, which 'tis said the Council have Order'd to be Printed, but I have Offer'd several that were possitive of it, if they'd give me Ten Guineas now, I'd give em One Hundred when ever the true Geniune

The Prifoners now under Sentence behave themselves Devoutly, and feem willing to Dye, and when ever they hear of the Acknowledgment of Haines, Se they express their detella. tion of it, though they Treat him with Pity and freely forgive him. They are all perswaded whither they Live or Dye, not a Soul in this Kingdom but in time will be convinced of their Innocency, and perfectly understand the black wicked Deligns of their Enemies. And indeed fo firong and clear are the Evidences of it fince the Arrival of those East Endia Ships in England, if at there's hardly any that believes there's any thing in the Murther of Drummond and his Crew, and only the most violent thinks there was any Pyracy committed at all. What weighs most is, that the Substance of the Affidavit made at Portsmouth by Two of Drummond's Crew, was by them related to the Captain of the Raper Gally, (in which they came home, ) when he took 'em in at the Island of Mauritius, and to all Her Crew at several times since, before they could possibly know any thing of Captain Greens Case.

I cannot omit adding the sense some have of this Black Prosecution. They stick not to say, though there might be Avarice in Siezing the Worcester, yet that the Principle Design was to cause a Rupture with England; and since Her Majesty and Government, was not pleas'd to take much notice of it, they were resolv'd to go a Step surther, in Charging so many English Men with such Base Unlikely Crimes, thinking by force, their Country Men would have attempted rescuing 'em, but since the Executing those Three don't do, they'l go through Stitch with the rest, in hopes that may. I hope theres little in this Conjecture, and pray in your next, let me know

what the Opinion at London is of it.

Thus, Sir, I have run through this Tragical Relation, and am glad I am at last got to the End. fearing by giving so particula an Account of some Circumstances, I have kept you too long in

docs you know my Intentin it; and certain lam, if I had a ken notice of every thing that had appear'd confiderable, I had swell'd this Letter into a Volume, and made the Profecutera appear rather Fiends than Humane Creatures. I hope the Owners of the Worcester will take Gare of the Pamilies of those unhappy Men, who Dy'd Martyrs to their Interest; and shall conclude, by befeeching God, who does not suffer a Sparrow to Perish without Regard, that he will bring the Wicked Contrivers of their Deaths to Exemplary Punishment. Sir, I beg you'd please to inform me in your next, what the Common Opinion in England of this whole matter is, and send me all the Papers that has lately appear'd in Print relating to it, and assure yourself, as soon as I hear any thing surther, you may expect a particular Account of it, From

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